

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CUBA.

(Continued.)

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864.

Typographed on colored wove paper. Size  
19x22 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.



- 30  $\frac{1}{4}$ r black on buff paper
- 31  $\frac{1}{2}$ r green on yellowish paper
- 32  $\frac{1}{2}$ r green on rose paper
- 33 1r blue on salmon paper
- 34 2r vermillion on flesh paper
- 35 2r vermillion on rose paper

January 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
19x22 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.



- 36 5c lilac
- 37 10c blue
- 38 20c green
- 39 40c rose

End 1866.

$\frac{1}{4}$ r of 1864 issue surcharged in black  
with date "66."



- 40  $\frac{1}{4}$ r black on buff paper

January 1867.

Same type as issue of January 1866, but  
dated "1867," typographed on white wove  
paper.

Perforated 14.

- 41 5c lilac
- 42 10c blue
- 43 20c green
- 44 40c rose

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 45 10c blue
- 46 20c green

January 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22 mm.

Perforated 14.

- 47 5c lilac  
48 10c blue  
49 20c green  
50 40c rose

December 1868.

Stamps of preceding issue, surcharged  
"Habilitado por la Nacion" in black.

Perforated 14.

- 51 5c lilac and black  
52 10c blue "  
53 20c green "  
54 40c rose "

January 1869.

Same type as issue of January 1868, but  
dated "1869" and surcharged "Habilitado  
por la Nacion" in black.

Perforated 14.

- 55 5c rose and black  
56 10c brown "  
57 20c orange "  
58 40c lilac "

April 1869.

Same as preceding issue but unsurcharged.

Perforated 14.

- 59 5c rose  
60 10c brown  
61 20c orange  
62 40c lilac

January 1870.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18x21½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 63 5c blue  
64 10c green  
65 20c brown  
66 40c rose

Variety: 10c stamp cut diagonally in two,  
each half being used as a 5c.

- 67 5c green (half of 10c)

January 1871.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x21½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 68 12c de peseta lilac  
69 25c " blue  
70 50c " green  
71 1 peseta brown

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 72 12c de peseta lilac  
73 25c " blue  
74 50c " green  
75 1 peseta brown

We consider the unperforated stamps of  
this and the following issues to be merely  
proofs, none of them having been found in  
the Islands. All that are known have  
emanated from Madrid where the Cuban  
stamps were printed.

January 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 76 12½c de peseta green (Amadeus,  
77 25c " lilac  
78 50c " brown  
79 1 peseta red brown

Varieties:

- a. 1 peseta stamps cut diagonally in two,  
each half being used as a 50c.  
80 50c de peseta red brown (half of 1 peseta)  
b. Unperforated.  
81 50c de peseta brown

From 1855 until 1873, all the Cuban stamps  
with the exception of the ¼r, 5c de esc, 12c  
and 12½c de peseta were used in Porto Rico  
as well.

January 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x21½ mm.

Perforated 14.

82 12½c de peseta brown

83 25c " blue

84 50c " lilac

85 1 peseta carmine

*Variety*: Unperforated.

86 1 peseta carmine

January 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22mm.

Perforated 14.

87 12½c de peseta lilac

88 25c " blue

89 50c " green

90 1 peseta brown

*Varieties*:a. 25c stamps cut diagonally in two, each  
half being used as a 12½c.

91 12½c de peseta blue (half of 25c de peseta)

b. Unperforated.

92 12½c de peseta lilac

93 25c " blue

94 50c " green

January 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22½ mm.

Perforated 14.

95 12½c de peso green

96 25c " lilac

97 50c " blue

98 1 peso black

*Varieties*:a. 25c stamps cut diagonally in two, each  
half being used as a 12½c.

99 12½c de peso lilac (half of 25c de peso)

b. Unperforated.

100 50c de peso blue

101 1 peso black

January 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22½ mm.

Perforated 14.

102 10c de peseta green

103 12½c " lilac

104 25c " dark green

105 50c " black

106 1 peseta brown

*Varieties*: Unperforated.

107 12½c de peseta lilac

108 25c " green

109 50c " black

We do not believe that the 10c green of  
1877, the 10c rose and 15c red of 1880, the  
2c rose of 1881, or the 2½c blue of 1883,  
were ever in actual use.

January 1878.

Same type as preceding issue, dated "1878."

Same impression, size, etc.

Perforated 14.

110 5c de peseta blue

111 10c " black

112 12½c " brown

113 25c " green

114 50c " dark green

115 1 peseta carmine

*Varieties*: Unperforated.

116 5c de peseta blue

117 10c " black

118 12½c " brown

119 25c " green

120 50c " dark green

121 1 peseta carmine

January 1879.

Same as preceding issue, but dated "1879."

Perforated 14.

122 5c de peseta black

123 10c " orange

124 12½c " rose

125 25c " blue

126 50c " gray

127 1 peseta brown

*Variety*: 50c stamps cut diagonally in two,  
each half being used as a 25c.

128 25c de peseta gray (half of 50c de peseta)

January 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 129 5c de peseta green  
 130 10c " ro-e  
 131 12½c " gray  
 132 15c " red  
 133 25c " blue  
 134 50c " brown

135 1 peseta bistre

*Variety*: 25c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 12½c.

136 12½c de peseta blue (half of 25c de peseta)

We catalogue the 15c on the authority of Messrs. Moens and Evans, the latter, however, doubts that the stamp was ever issued.

January 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm,



Perforated 14.

- 137 1c de peso green  
 138 2c " rose  
 139 2½c " olive  
 140 5c " blue  
 141 10c " brown  
 142 20c " red brown

January 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 143 1c de peso green  
 144 2c " red  
 145 2½c " chocolate  
 146 5c " blue  
 147 10c " bistre  
 148 20c " red brown

*Variety*: 5c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 2½c.

149 2½c de peso blue (half of 5c de peso)

January 1883.

Same type as preceding issue, same impression, paper, etc.

Perforated 14.

150 2½c de peso olive

June 1883.

Stamps of the denominations of 5, 10 and 20c of the 1882 issue surcharged with five different designs. Three different plates were made to print these surcharges, the *clichés* being those used to print the control marks on the tickets of the Havana lottery.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.



Type V.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE I.

5	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	I	I	I	I	4	4	4	4	4
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5

As shown by above diagram, there are twenty-two stamps each of types I, II, III and IV., and twelve of type V; type I, II, III and IV of the 5c stamps have the figure in centre punctuated, eleven having a comma, and seventy seven a period, one of which is before instead of after the value. There is no punctuation on the 10 and 20c stamps.

This plate was used to surcharge the 5, 10 and 20c stamps.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE II.

2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
2	I	I	I	I	I	4	4	4	4
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

This plate was composed of only four types, divided as follows; twenty-two each of types I, III and IV and thirty-four of type II; of these, thirty are not punctuated, two have a comma and the remainders a period after the figure of value.

This plate was used for the 5c stamps only.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE III.

I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

This plate was used to surcharge the 5 and 20c stamps. This plate also, was composed of only four types, all but three of the 5c stamps having no punctuation. Two have a period after the figure and one before the figure.

None of the 20c stamps are punctuated. There is however, a slight difference between the plate of the 20c and that of the 5c, viz: the 1st stamp at the left of the sixth row is of type I on the 20c instead of type VI.

In all likelihood, this was the result of some accident to the plate before the printing of the 20c stamps.

Perforated 14.

1° Type I.

151 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

152 10c " bistre, blue "

153 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

a. Comma after figure "5."

154 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

b. No punctuation after figure "5."

155 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

c. Period before figure "5."

156 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

d. Figure of value inverted.

157 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

158 10c " brown, blue "

e. Error; surcharged "10" instead of "20."

159 10c de peso red brown, black surcharge

2° Type II.

160 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

161 10c " bistre, blue "

162 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

a. Comma after figure "5."

163 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

b. No punctuation after figure "5."

164 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

c. Period before figure "5."

165 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

d. Figure of value inverted.

166 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

167 10c " bistre, blue "

3° Type III.

168 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

169 10c " bistre, blue "

170 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

a. Error, surcharged "10" instead of "20."

171 10c de peso red brown, black surcharge

b. Comma after figure "5."

172 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

c. Figure of value inverted.

173 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

174 10c " bistre, blue "

4° Type IV.

175 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

176 10c " bistre, blue "

177 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

a. Comma after figure "5."

178 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

b. Period before figure "5."

179 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

c. Figure of value inverted.

180 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

181 10c " bistre, blue "

5° Type V.

182 5c de peso blue, red surcharge

183 10c " bistre, blue "

184 20c " red brown, black "



NOTE.—A large number of the unsurcharged 5, 10 and 20c stamps having been stolen from the Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, the government, in order to prevent these from being used, caused the remainders in stock to be surcharged.

1883-88.

1° Same as issue of January 1882; same impression, paper, etc.

Perforated 14.

185	2½c	de peso	blue	(Dec. 1883)
186	2½c	"	violet	(Jan. 1884)
187	20c	"	olive	"
188	2½c	"	red brown	(Jan. 1888)
189	20c	"	gray	"

2° Type similar to the issue of January 1882, but re-engraved. Same impression, paper, etc.



Perforated 14.

190	5c	de peso	blue	(Dec. 1883)
191	10c	"	brown	(Jan. 1884)
192	10c	"	blue	(Jan. 1888)

Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

193	5c	de peso	brown	(half of 10c de peso)
194	5c	"	blue	"

3° Type similar to the issue of January 1882, but re-engraved for the second time. impression, paper, etc.

Perforated 14.

195	5c	de peso	blue	(March 1886)
196	1c	"	green	(Dec. 1886)

The differences between the stamps of the January 1882 issue and the two re-engraved ones are as follows:

The oval frame surrounding the head of Alfonso in the issue of January 1882, is of equal thickness and touches the horizontal line below "Cuba;" the opening formed by the hair above the temples ends almost in a point. In the first re-engraved type the oval surrounding the head is thin, except in the upper right part where it is thicker, and does not touch the horizontal line under "Cuba;" the opening in the hair above the temples is more rounded. The principal difference between the first and second re-engraved types, is that in the latter the opening in the hair is larger and still more rounded. Our illustrations give a pretty good idea of the three types, the cut of the 10c of the 1881 issue representing the first type, the 10c of 1882 issue the second type, and the ½m of 1888 the third type.

1884.

Counterfeits used postally,



During this year typographed counterfeits of the 5c de peso were successfully used to defraud the Post Office; they are, however, easily distinguished from the genuine by their blurred appearance, the texture of the paper which is grayish instead of white, the expression of the face and the perforation which is 14½ instead of 14.

Annexed cut gives a good illustration of this counterfeit.

Typographed on grayish wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

Perforated 14½.

197 5c de peso blue

January 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

198	1c	de peso	brown	(Alfonso XIII)
199	2c	"	slate blue	"
200	2½c	"	emerald green	"
201	5c	"	olive green	"
202	10c	"	lilac brown	"
203	20c	"	dark violet	"

#### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

January 1888.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

301	½ mil	de peso	black
302	1 mil	"	"
303	2 mil	"	"
304	3 mil	"	"
305	4 mil	"	"
306	8 mil	"	"

January 1890.

Typographed on white paper; type similar to regular issue postage stamps of January 1890, but inscribed "*Cuba impresos*" in upper label. Size  $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22$ .

Perforated 14.

307	$\frac{1}{2}$ mil	de peso	red brown
308	1 mil	"	"
309	2 mil	"	"
310	3 mil	"	"
311	4 mil	"	"
312	8 mil	"	"

## Republic of Cuba.

1871.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 25$  mm.



Perforated 12.

1 10c green

This stamp was made by the American Bank Note Co., on the order of the representatives of the Revolutionary Government, residing in New York. Two plates were prepared, one for 5c and one for 10c stamps, but as far as we can ascertain only the 10c stamps were printed, and 100,000 delivered to the provisional government, of which Carlos Manuel Cespedes was President, at the time. These stamps were actually used in Holguin, in the province of Puerto Principe, and hence are to be placed in the same category as the Carlist stamps of Spain or the stamps of the Confederate States of America.

The extreme rarity of used specimens is easily explained by the fact that the Spanish Government intercepted the larger part of the Revolutionary mails, and those which did arrive at their destination, were, in most cases, destroyed, as they might have betrayed the recipients.

## COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the unsurcharged stamps of Cuba, except those which we have already described. Genuine 2r stamps of the 1855, 1856 and 1857 issues are to be found with a forged  $\gamma\frac{1}{4}$ ; these are easily distinguished from the genuine, the 1 of  $\frac{1}{4}$  being a Roman I instead of an ordinary 1 as on the genuine. The separation between the 1 and 4 on the counterfeits is formed of a thick horizontal line, measuring about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. while on the genuine stamps of 1855 this line is thinner and measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; the

separation between the 1 and 4 on the genuine stamps of 1857 is formed by an "1" laying sideways.

Of the fraudulent surcharges of the 1882 issue, we have only seen the 5th type (Star) on the 20c; these are quite dangerous, as they are not made by means of a forged surcharge, but by the same hand stamp used to surcharge the genuine. They are only to be distinguished by the unevenness of the print, the genuine having been surcharged by the aid of a printing press while the others were hand stamped by some one who got hold of one of the original *clichés*.

## CURAÇAO.

Currency: 100 CENTS=1 GULDEN=\$0.40½  
U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June 1st, 1873.

Typographed on various papers. Size 19x23 mm.



1° White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 1  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c green (William III)
- 2 3c bistre
- 3 5c rose
- 4 10c ultramarine
- 5 25c orange brown
- 6 50c violet

2° Bluish wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 7  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c green
- 8 3c bistre
- 9 5c rose
- 10 10c ultramarine
- 11 25c orange brown
- 12 50c violet

1879.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper, the centre being printed in violet and the frame in bistre. This stamp although of the same size, appears to be larger than those of the preceding issue; this is caused by the margins being wider.

Perforated 14.

- 13 2gl 50c bistre and violet

1882?

Same type as preceding issues, typographed on white wove paper. Same size, etc.

1° Perforated 12.

- 14  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c green
- 15 5c rose

- 16 10c blue  
 17 25c orange brown  
 2° Perforated 13.  
 18 2½c green  
 19 10c blue  
 20 50c violet  
 3° Perforated 13, 13½.  
 21 5c rose  
 22 10c blue  
 23 25c orange brown  
 24 50c violet

1886.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issues.

25 12½c yellow

1888.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issues.

- 1° Perforated 11½.  
 26 1gld 50c light blue, centre dark blue  
 2° Perforated 12½, 13.  
 27 2½c green  
 28 12½c yellow  
 29 15c olive  
 30 25c orange brown  
 31 30c lilac  
 32 60c slate

1889.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 33 1c gray  
 34 2c violet  
 35 2½c green  
 36 5c rose

## UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1889.

Typographed in color on white wove paper,

the denomination of value printed in black.  
 Size 18x22 mm.  
 Perforated 12½.



- 37 2½c green and black  
 38 5c " "



- 39 10c green and black  
 40 12½c " "  
 41 15c " "  
 42 50c " "



- 43 20c green and black  
 44 30c " "



- 45 25c green and black  
 46 40c " "

## COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of  
 the stamps of Curacao.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

(Continued from page 383.)

## THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FIRST FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.

The design and production of the stamps were regulated by a decision of the Minister of Finance; they were to be rectangular in shape, printed in color and to bear the head of the Republic adopted for the coinage, by the



decree of May 3d, 1848. The surrounding frame was to bear the following inscription: at the top, "*Republique Francaise*," and at the bottom, the value in figures, repeated on each side of the word "*Postes*."

Several artists, inventors and printers, in France, made proposals, but, unfortunately, we cannot find any trace of any of them.

The English engineer Perkins, offered to furnish the French postage stamps, engraved and printed in *taille douce*, at 1 franc for each sheet of 240 stamps.

The administration, however, decided that the stamps were to be manufactured at the Mint in Paris, in consequence Mr. Barré was entrusted with the artistic part.

The enlarged design which he prepared, was not, as seemed to be required by the ministerial decision, a reproduction of one of the types of the head of the Republic adopted for the coins, and which were signed as follows: for gold, Merley; for silver, Oudiné; for copper, Domard.

Mr. Barré, in this competition, had received only an honorable mention.

He reproduced, for the stamps, a head of the Republic similar to one on a pattern twenty franc piece, that is to say, a profile of Ceres or Abundance, the forehead surrounded by ears of wheat, vines and laurels.

He also proposed another head of similar design, having a peculiar diadem, composed of six children.

The type having been selected, he engraved it very carefully in accordance with the methods employed in engraving dies for medals and coins; he modelled it at first in clay or wax in the size of the design, about 20 centimetres high; this being done it was moulded in plaster, and then retouched for another moulding and cast in bronze.

This enormous metal postage stamp was, by a special lathe, reduced and engraved at the same time in the reduced size, 18x22 millimetres.

This engraving, in which the values were not indicated, formed the mother die, which, retouched and tempered, was used to make the steel matrixes, which, tempered in turn, were used for making the dies from which the various values were made.

As may be seen, the operation is more complicated than appeared at first, and is liable to many accidents, the steel frequently breaking under the blows of the coining-engine.

Many collectors possess *artist proofs* of the stamp of Mr. Barré, engraved on bond, during the process which we have just shown; these may be found with and without value, in black and in colors; they are really admirable. Besides, the stamps themselves after many printings from the plates, remain among the most beautiful in our collections, and have always appeared *imposing* to us.

The dies of the different values having been made, it was necessary to reproduce them in large numbers in order to form the plates which were to be printed from.

Mr. Barré, already an old man, and busied with the introduction of steam in the Mint, declined the offer, made to him, to take charge of the entire manufacture of the stamps, and recommended Mr. Hulot, who had already attracted the eyes of the administration to himself, by his investigations of the counterfeiting of securities, and above all, by his mastery of the art of electrotyping, which had only begun to be introduced.

The new electro-chemical process enabled him, on very short notice, to aid the Bank in the issue of the new 100 franc notes of a new design.

Until that time, the notes of the Bank of France were printed one by one from the original engraving. The electrotyping process enabled Mr. Hulot to duplicate the exact design as often as he found it necessary.

Hence, he was entrusted with the preparation of the plates and the printing of the stamps.

In the "*Merveilles de la Science*," by Louis Figuier, we find a letter of Mr. Hulot which gives us some very interesting details as to the manufacture of the first dies.

"The house of Perkins, in September 1848, offered, to the Minister of Finance, to supply the required stamps in six months, but they imposed many onerous conditions. However, the law required that the reform be inaugurated on January 1st, 1849. I thought I could be ready in time by applying my system to this work, the proof of my ability having been shown by my thorough success in making the bank notes and playing cards.

"On the other hand, I made no conditions to the administration; I organized the necessary work-shops, at my expense, and promised a saving of at least 200,000 francs on the figures of Mr. Bacon. The Minister entrusted the work to me."

Mr. Hulot rather over-praised his process, concluding with the advantages of typography over the *taille douce* used in England and continued as follows:

"The mother die was engraved in five weeks. In an equal time the printing offices were established, and the plates, bearing three hundred stamps, manufactured. A few days of printing, with ordinary hand presses, at the rate of 1,200,000 stamps per day, enabled me to deliver to the postal authorities a sufficient quantity for distribution to all post offices; the stamps could be delivered in all the Communes of France and in Corsica and Algeria, before January 1st, 1849, besides leaving a stock of nearly ten millions in reserve."

1849. FIRST ISSUE.

We reproduce, *in extenso*, a poster which informed the public of the method of using the postage stamps as well as of the new tariff.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

POSTAL RATES.

The public is hereby informed that from January 1st, 1849, the postal rates, based upon distances, will be suppressed and replaced by a fixed and uniform rate of 20 centimes on all letters for the interior whose weight shall not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grammes, no matter how great the distance may be to any part of France, Corsica or Algeria.

Above  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grammes and up to 15 grammes, letters will be taxed 40 centimes.

Above 15 grammes and up to 100 grammes, the rate is fixed at one franc. Letters or parcels whose weight shall exceed 100 grammes shall pay an additional tax of one franc for every additional 100 grammes or fraction thereof.

The extra *sea tax* now charged on letters from France to Corsica and Algeria is suppressed. The rate for these letters will be same as that on letters circulating in the interior of France.

The rate on letters addressed to sub-officers, soldiers and sailors, in actual service, is naturally reduced from 25 to 20 centimes. These letters will no longer be entitled to special privileges.

There is no change in the rate for letters from one part of a city or commune to another.

Registered letters shall pay double the rate, that is to say, 40 centimes for a single weight in all parts of France. They must be prepaid.

The public may or may not prepay ordinary letters; however, in order to facilitate matters, and to spare the citizens the annoyance caused by the present system of prepayment, the Department will sell stamps at 20 centimes, 40 centimes and one franc, the attaching of which to a letter will be sufficient evidence of prepayment all over the Republic. Every citizen can thus, by means of these postage stamps, prepay his letters without being obliged to carry the money to the post office.

The stamps consist of a little label representing a head of Liberty, printed in red, blue or black, on a paper whose back is provided with a light layer of gum. The price of each stamp is distinguished by the color of the ink.

To prepay a letter it will suffice to wet the gummed side of the stamp, paste it on the cover or envelope and drop it into the box without any further formalities.

If the sender places on the letter a stamp representing a less value than is called for by the weight, the postal authorities will stamp a supplementary tax on any such letter, and collect it from the addressee.

Letters weighing more than 100 grammes are also prepaid by means of stamps, by applying as many stamps (of one franc each) as the letter may weigh in multiples of 100 grammes, and one for any fraction thereof.

The stamps will be sold at every post office in France, Corsica and Algeria by postal agents of all grades, and only by the postal agents. The carriers who distribute the letters will carry a certain number of postage stamps of the three colors, so that all citizens, in the cities as well as in the rural communities, may easily obtain them at any time without any additional expense.

The postage stamps will be sold to the public, whether at the post office or by the carriers, at their nominal value, 20 centimes, 40 centimes and one franc. The State assumes the cost of manufacture, transportation and distribution.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF PRINTING, October, 1848.

We must note that this poster stated that the stamps would be printed in red, blue and black ink; the blue color was, without doubt, at first intended for the 40 centimes.

The stamp of 40 centimes was not ready until the end of 1849, and two stamps of 20 centimes were used to prepay letters between 7½ and 15 grammes.

We also quote a circular which appears to us to be of sufficient interest to warrant insertion:—

"All letters for the interior may be presented at the post office to be prepaid by means of stamps. The clerk, after having affixed the stamp to the superscription of the letter, shall return it to the sender, requesting him to throw it into the box himself. The object of this measure is to popularize the prepayment of letters by the senders, by showing them that there is no difference between this method and that in use at the post office.

"The stamp shall be placed in the upper right corner of the superscription.

"The postage stamps intended to prepay letters shall be cancelled as soon as they have reached the post office. In consequence, and in order to make a renewed use of the stamp impossible, the clerks and distributors shall apply the date stamp of the office, well inked, to all stamps pasted on letters. This stamping must always be done by the forwarding office.

"As this use of the date stamp is intended only for the purpose of cancelling the value of the stamp, the postal clerks shall again apply the stamp,

this time over the address, in order to show the day of receipt and dispatch of the letter.

"Individuals as well as postal clerks are particularly requested to take great care in affixing the stamp, so that it cannot become detached, either in the box or while in transmission.

"The central office established at Paris for the sale of postage stamps will correspond with all postmasters in Paris and in the Departments. It will send each postmaster a quantity of the stamps which will arrive at the same time as this circular; at present the shipment will consist of only one kind of stamps (20 centimes). The other two kinds will in a few days be sent to all offices."

On the first of January, 1849, only two kinds of stamps appeared with the head of Liberty, and printed in color on yellowish paper.



20 centimes, black

1 franc, red

The 20c is always in very deep black, but the paper has a yellowish tint more or less pronounced, and not dependent upon the action of time; some specimens can be found in which the paper appears perfectly white.

One of the copper plates used in printing this value contained an inverted cut, making the head point in the opposite direction to that of the others on the sheet; this collectors call a *tête bêche* and two specimens are required in order to show the anomaly.

The 1 franc presents numerous varieties of color and shade; the following is, we think, their order of issue, which we have tried to establish by the cancellations and date stamps:

- 1 franc, vermillion red
- 1 " dark red
- 1 " carmine red
- 1 " carmine brown
- 1 " bright carmine, almost rose

Between these different colors there are many intermediate shades, easily distinguishable.

The change from vermillion to carmine did not occur by accident; the following circular will give the full explanation, and contains, in the margins, two squares, in each one of which, as a sample, was a diagonal half of the genuine stamp:

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Paris, December 1st, 1849.

The return to the Department of the postage stamps of one franc printed in red, of a light shade, as they may be confounded with the new 40 centimes stamp printed in orange.

*Sir :*

In December last, the Post Office Department distributed among many post offices stamps of one franc, printed in red color of a much lighter shade than those of the same value printed later.

The slight difference in shade has, until now, caused no inconvenience; however, as the stamps of 40 centimes, which are soon to be issued, have, by decision of the Minister of Finance, been printed in orange color, I fear that they will be confounded with the first impressions of the one franc stamps, and thus become a means of loss to the Treasury.

Therefore, I have decided that the stamps of one franc, in light color, like sample No. 1, be returned to the Department, which will immediately replace them by stamps of a darker shade, like sample No. 2.

Postmasters shall therefore carefully examine their stock of one franc stamps and return to me, by registered mail, those which are of the light color, that is to say, of the same shade as sample No. 1.

As the 40 centimes stamps may be issued at any moment, there is no time left for rectifying the accounts in Journal No. 797 *bis*, the Department being forced to make the change immediately. Nevertheless, postmasters shall take exact account of their shipment to the Department, so that, in case of examination of their accounts they can explain the extraordinary absence of stamps of one franc.

I count upon the exactness of the postmasters and the zeal of the inspectors to ensure the execution of this new provision.

With great respect, I remain,

The Director of the General Post Office,

E. J. THAYER.

The Department was extremely anxious to do away with the 1 franc vermillion stamps, and addressed another circular to its inspectors:

"I am informed, sir, that notwithstanding the recommendations contained in my circular of December 1st, 1849, some postmasters are still selling 1 franc stamps of the light shade to the public. As these stamps can be confounded with the new 40 centimes stamps, I suggest that you carefully examine the stock of 1 franc stamps in every post-office which you may inspect this year, and see to it yourself, that those which do not conform to sample No. 2 of the circular hereinbefore mentioned, be returned to the Department."

And thus large quantities of the 1 franc vermillion, now so much sought after by collectors, were destroyed; this stamp is the rarest of the entire French series; good copies are quoted at 80 francs for used specimens and 200 francs for unused ones.

As in the 20c, the 1 franc may be found *tête bêche*.

(To be Continued.)

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## POST CARD COLLECTING.

BY CANADENSIS.

One of the most fascinating branches of philately is the collecting of post-cards. To a philatelist the unused card is always the best, but to those outside of our hobby the used card is looked upon with mixed admiration and wonder. This I have learned from experience, while the philatelist wishes generally for a neat and clean appearance in his cards, the outside public will feel more interested when they see the real genuine article used as was its intention. I have always collected used and unused, keeping the two collections separate, but must confess the used one has always had the first place in my heart. The reason of this is that the little missive or note on the back of each, probably in some foreign tongue, tells some tale, or con-



nects some little incident of our exchange relations. In rearranging my collection various cards struck me as of more than passing interest. On a Hawaiian card I found this :—

HONOLULU, Aug. 23, 1887.

"Mrs. M. A. WOOD, Oahm—

Will you please see that my gun is kept clean, as I heard that the affray is not over yet. Yours, T. WOOD."

This, of course, referred to the revolution in Hawaii during the fall of 1887. From fighting to religion I have a Cape of Good Hope Card as follows :—

CAPETOWN, Oct. 15, 1888.

"Dear Dr.—Your business directs your mind to the ailments of the body, but I trust you have found in the 'Present Truth'—two copies of which I have sent you—a remedy for the troubles of the spiritual life. I trust you are a Christian, for as such, coupled with your noble work as physician, it makes you capable of double good to humanity. I am, yours, etc,

C. E. H——.

Another Natal card is signed "Dagamatshe—nigger driver." I had pleasant relations with a collector in Mauritius for some time, when he suddenly ceased corresponding, and in response to inquiries I received the following :—

PORT LOUIS, 23 June, 1889.

"A terrible fire destroyed a large part of this city on the 15 April, 1889. The house of Mr. Berger was entirely destroyed, with furniture, effects, albums, etc., etc. Mr. Berger could not support the catastrophe, and died on 27 April, 1889."

I have reasons for believing that Mr. Berger had the finest lot of rare Mauritius ever known. Poor fellow, he was an earnest votary of philately. On a card from Great Britain, addressed to a young lady staying at Mont Fleuri, Lausanne, Switzerland, I find the following :—

"As you've grumbled to Henry about me, I'll write a card to blow you up. You little donkey, I've no patience with you, wanting to come back—what with scenery and all the rest. I've asked Stewart about your writing to him, but he is too *grumpy*, of course."

Plainly written on an English card, posted in 1876, and for London City, is the following enigmatical note :—

"Please send Prime Minister At the Sign of the Silver Flagon Beauchamp's Career Before he was posted."

Post-cards have their peculiarities in errors, surcharges, etc., just the same as stamps. On a Victoria post-card (1d) I find another stamp cut out of a card and pasted on, making the regular 2d rate, and posted to Tasmania. It does not appear to have been done with the purpose of hiding it, as the postal clerks could not help noticing it. There are many ways of preserving a used collection, but I would just as soon think of pasting a stamp down in a book, as to gum a used card to the page of a book, as I have seen many do

THE ST. ANDREW'S CROSS ON THE STAMPS OF THE  
ROMAN STATES.

The stamps of the Roman States of the 1852 issue, cancelled with a cross of St. Andrew, have a curious origin which is known to but few. The campaign of 1859 resulted in the singular dismemberment of the Papal States for the benefit of United Italy. First came Bologna, and then the march on Ancona and Umbria. Romagna alone had provisional postage stamps; but here, as elsewhere, whether through ignorance or as a protest against the existing circumstances, the stamps of the Roman States were used to prepay correspondence. The Italian Government, installed in Florence, did not wish to recognize them; they cancelled them with the Cross of St. Andrew, and marked the stamps "unpaid," either by pen or hand stamp. Our Italian friends can give more exact information on this point. After 1863 we no longer find the Cross of St. Andrew on the stamps of the Roman States. They were sometimes cancelled in the regular way, but more frequently an unpaid letter stamp (the little oval *segnatasse* of 1863) was pasted over them. These unpaid letter stamps may frequently be found with black impressions or fragments of the color on the stamps of the Papal States on the back.—*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

## THE POST OFFICE IN MOROCCO.

Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

In replying to a subscriber in August last we confessed to ignorance of the interior postal system of Morocco. We always desire to be obliging to our readers, but our knowledge is not unlimited. How pleasant it would be if they would, from time to time and in the interest of all, furnish us with information or forgotten documents, as has just been done by Mr. P. de Melun, who has copied the following lines from the book of Mr. Ed. de Amicis, entitled "Morocco:"

"After an hour of solitude, we met a carrier on foot, a poor, lean Arab, who carried the letters in a leather valise strapped over his shoulder. Having caught up with us, he stopped to say that he came from Fez and was bound for Tanger. The ambassador had entrusted him with a letter for Tanger, and he hurried there as fast as possible. This, and nothing more, constitutes the postal service of Morocco; and the existence of these carriers is the most miserable imaginable. While on the road they eat only a little bread and a few figs. They stop only a few hours at night in order to sleep, and attach a lighted fuse to their feet, so they may awake in time. They walk entire days without finding a single tree or a drop of water; traverse forests infested by wild boars; climb mountains inaccessible even to mules, and swim rivers. They go on the run, roll down hills, climb rocks on all fours in the hot August sun, in the incessant rains of autumn, against the hot winds of the desert. They go in four days from Tanger to Fez, and from Tanger to Morocco, the extremities of the Empire, in one week, alone, bare-foot and sparsely clothed. When they have completed a journey they immediately leave again, and they make these trips for a few francs.

The fuse, which the carriers fasten in between the large toe and the one next to it, has been used in India since time immemorial, but the danger is but very slight. A traveler has informed us that the Indian carriers are so accustomed to them that they awake in time to avoid the charring of their flesh by the fire."

## THE REPRINTS OF ANTIOQUIA.

*(Le Timbre Poste.)*

In February, 1889, we declared certain stamps of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso of 1869 to be reprints, as they differed in paper and shade and showed certain retouches. In June we wrote, in accordance with an advice received from Medellin, that there had never been any reprints, and we had been promised the proofs. Mr. Michelsen, who had bought these stamps in good faith, advises us in turn that he will prove their authenticity by an affidavit of the printer. We were forced to wait for these proofs, which have just arrived. In the first instance, we have an affidavit of the postmaster, proving that no reprinting has ever been authorized.

MEDELLIN, June 24th, 1890.

I, the undersigned, in compliance with a request made by Mr. Julio Uribe S.

## CERTIFY:

That until this date no reprints have been made of any stamps with the inscription, Estados Unidos de Colombia; that is to say, of those that were intended to prepay letters.

(Signed). DOMINGO HINCAPIE.

The Undersigned, Consular Agent of France, at Medellin, certifies that this translation conforms to the original, and Domingo Hincapie is the postmaster of the Department of Antioquia, and is in full exercise of his functions.

MEDELLIN, July 4th, 1890.

(Signed.) JULIO URIBE S.

The following is the affidavit promised by Mr. Michelsen, who asked the lithographer to answer certain questions propounded to your correspondent, which we do not think necessary to insert, as we have the replies of the lithographer.

BOGOTA, March 6th, 1890.

Daniel Ayala, having presented himself in the private room of the Judge, was sworn by him in a legal manner, and under oath promises to tell the truth, and as a result exposes the following:

In answer to the first question he replies: That he is of age and living in the city. To the second: That he was the one intrusted by the Government of the former State of Antioquia with the manufacturing of the stamps of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso, which were shown him. To the third: That he had minutely examined these stamps and did not hesitate to declare and recognize them as absolutely genuine, and that they were undoubtedly

some of those engraved and printed by him at his establishment in the Government of the former State of Antioquia. To the fourth: That these stamps were engraved in 1868 or 1869, if he remembered correctly, that it seemed to him that these stamps had been printed until the end of 1873 or beginning of 1874, that he could not tell with accuracy how many of these stamps were printed in all, nor how many different printings had taken place, as he had with him neither his books nor his accounts, but he remembered several printings, had taken place during the time intervening between the dates above mentioned. To the fifth: That these stamps had never been reprinted either by the Government or any other person, and that the plates were effaced by pumice stone and sand in 1875 or 1876. To the seventh: That notwithstanding the greatest care had been taken each time that a new printing was made of the same issue, some differences were noticeable, due either to defective transfers or the ink employed, which may not always have been the same, or to the fact that the compounds used in the making of the ink were different in quantity or in quality. Differences in color may also be noticed in stamps of the same printing by reason of a stronger or clearer impression. As to paper, he could also say that there were no two printings, made at different times, in which there were not differences in the paper and in the impressions; there were also slight differences between different printings as a result of defective transfers and from the nature of the matrixes which caused the transfers to be less clear and less exact than they should have been, for it must be added that after a certain printing had been completed the transfers were destroyed and it was necessary to make them over again for each re-issue.

His declaration was read to him, and he approved and ratified it. It was then signed by the Judge and Secretary.

The undersigned Judge certifies that he has directly and personally received this declaration which he has had transcribed in his presence.

(Signed.) MANUEL PARAMI,  
DANIEL AYALA,  
ANTONIA ESCALLON, Sec.

After having read this declaration, there would be but little room for doubt, if the facts did not contradict that which Mr. D. Ayala has affirmed under oath. In 1874, when the stamps of 1869 were about to disappear, we received the 2½ centavos in a condition of use so worn that in some instances the figures on the arms were completely effaced. However, there had been no retouches, and the stamps of 1874 are identical with those of 1869. The 10 centavos, almost in the same condition, arrived in 1874 without retouches. Therefore, if these stamps were the same in 1874 as they were at the beginning of their issue, that is to say, without being retouched, it is plain that the retouched stamps, which we denounce as reprintings, appeared after the stamps went out of use. The retouches consisted of the following points: In the 2½ centavos the 2 of the ½ is more open and better formed in the upper angle; that in the lower angle is larger in size as well as the 1 and the horizontal dash which separates these two figures. On the arms the band which almost touches the oval to the right, is shortened, it stops at the right wing, and this wing is prolonged beyond the flag.

It is worthy of note that we base our conclusions as to reprints on another fact which is, that while there are five horizontal rows of 5 stamps each in the sheets of the originals, the stamps of 1874 have 5 horizontal rows of 6 stamps each. In the 10 centavos the rosaces in the upper angle are formed of 4 pieces instead of 8. This, however, cannot be considered conclusive

evidence, as in the original stamps there are sometimes only 4. The C of Correos is longer in the reprint; the exterior design is turned into the middle of the right side; the retouches are poorly made; finally, the figures are thicker and the species of open tulips which enclose them have been shaded and are colored instead of being white. These are retouches and not defective transfers as they attempt to make us believe. The printings of the 1 peso have been less frequent. This value has not been retouched, but it has a certain freshness of impression, the gum is white and not brownish, the paper dull white, and the transfer shows a single dividing line between the stamps instead of a double line. Finally, we purchased, last year, the remainder of the 1 peso stamps in the post office, and in every point they agreed with those which we had always known.

As it is proven by the documents which we have just published that there has never been any official reprinting, we should consider the above men-



tioned points. Of the annexed type, with the figures in the corners shaded, which made its appearance in July, 1873, and was suppressed about the end of March, 1874, reprints exist without retouches, and this can be easily explained, as the Government used these stamps but a very short time. These reprints are on brownish white paper, the same as the other reprints of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso, type of 1869, printed at the same time. Now, this shade of paper was that used in 1879 to 1880 by the same lithographer, Ayala, for the stamps of Tolima, which he sold in England in large quantities, and which, it was claimed, had been stolen. Thus, if the paper used in 1879 would point to a printing in 1879, reprinting has been resorted to, notwithstanding what was stated by the lithographer, Ayala, and if not done by him, it was done in his establishment. We have been able to confirm by the 1 peso, the only value which we possess, that the stamps of 1889 are made from the same transfer as those of 1879, proving that this transfer was preserved. Still, it is said that the transfers were destroyed after each printing. This is possible, for the transfer of the 5 centavos stamp of 1873 is not the same as that of the reprints of 1879 on bluish white paper. Instead of the double dividing line, there are two distinct lines about 1 mm distant from each other. Three horizontal stamps will measure 64 mm., while the reprints will measure 66 mm. No matter from what point of view we may look upon this affair, it is certain that the reprints are nothing but *frauds*. Who shall be blamed for this? We do not know.

JOHN CALVERT, F.Z.S.

GEOLOGIST, PHILATELIST, ARTIST, EXPLORER, &C.

BY TIMEROLOGIST.

SUCH—and more—is the man that has quietly dropped down amongst us, and has caused, in philatelic circles, no inconsiderable amount of excitement; and when I shall have finished my tale, I premise that many of my readers



will have had their eyes opened to a wonderful extent. It is as a philatelist that I shall speak of him first, although, as a mineralogist, he already ranked as one of the most enlightened of his age years before postage stamps were thought of.

His collection is simply an immense one, and, as the possessor of documents, envelopes, etc., having on them the original stamps, he stands unrivalled. And now all ye philatelists, that think yourself a regular Triton amongst the minnows, listen to some of the wonderful things in the Calvert collection, and lo, but your pride will be most woefully humbled. To begin:—It contains the finest lot of "Post-office" Mauritius ever known, the twopenny ones being worth at least £300 each, the "one-penny" £80 to £100 each. A curious fact in connection with these rare stamps is worth recording. Mr. Calvert happened to be living in Sydney in 1847, when he received several letters from Lady Gorme, (wife of the Governor-General of India), from Mauritius, on which were these at present priceless gems. The Government, evidently not aware of the reforms initiated by the postal authorities of Mauritius, refused to recognise these stamps, and Mr. Calvert had to pay deficient postage on them. His first issue Reunions and Sandwich Islands, are, if not as rare as the "twopenny" above mentioned, yet rare enough to be unattainable at the present day, except on the breaking up of the few collections that possess them. His stock of early British Guianas, Natal, Ceylons, Indians, American and Confederate locals, all on the original envelopes, is a magnificent one, while those of lesser fry can be counted by the score.

I will now refer to the Australian collection. We have all read, in the report of the late philatelic exhibitions, of the fine collections of Australian stamps seen there, yet Mr. Calvert's name was not mentioned therewith. The fact is that he does not exhibit; but, at the same time, had he done so, the finest assortment there would have dwindled by the side of his gigantic exhibits. By one of the merest accidents, he became the possessor, in 1850, of a great number of Sydney Views in entire sheets; and collectors will know what is meant by this. He can reckon those on original envelopes by the thousand; and everything that is choice and rare in any of the colonies he has, besides things that no other collector possesses. He is exceedingly rich in Victorians and South Australians. I had the privilege to feast my eyes on part of this colonial collection, and—well—it fairly took my breath away. I am a collector of thirty years' standing, and never beheld such a mass of rare colonials in one collection before.

His appetite is not yet satisfied, but he keeps on buying, and has accumulated collection on collection on this, his latest, trip out here. In this he is assisted to a great extent by Mr. A. Wallace, his private Secretary, who is, in himself, a formidable thorough-conversant collector, and by his tempting offers to philatelists has induced several to part with collections they had not dreamed of selling hitherto. Speaking philatelically, this is to be regretted, as it is so difficult now to obtain the choicer of the old colonials. But I am thankful to say that *the* enthusiastic collector has so far withstood all the tempting baits thrown in his way.

Mr. Calvert informs me that he has never taken a single stamp from off the single envelopes or covers in his possession, never destroyed any of them, and that they are carefully done up in bundles and labelled with the nature of the correspondence, irrespective of the country they came from. It will thus be seen that classification is impossible, yet the number of his albums of loose specimens is so large, that they alone would take some days to carefully look

through them. He never exchanges a single specimen; what good stamps he buys are carefully put away; yet he gives away freely of what he considers second-rate stuff, but what would be considered very welcome by thousands of collectors.

It is thus not to be wondered at that he is rich in philatelic lore; and his life having been almost one continual travel and research, he is conversant with the history of almost every issue. Many have been under the impression that everything had been written about the Sydney Views and early Victorians, but since my acquaintance with Mr. Calvert I have learned something new, and this I will place before my readers.

When Mr. Calvert returned to these shores in 1849, the Postal Department were then thinking of issuing postage stamps. Mr. Calvert, who was a friend of Mr. Raymond, then Post-master General, kindly offered to assist the department, and being one of a family of artistic engravers, noted for the fineness of their execution, he set to work gratuitously and engraved several blocks of Sydney views, on boxwood. Towards the end of November, 1849, while engaged in mining in the Bathurst district, he received on a letter, duly postmarked, the first proofs, in true colours, of the "Sydney Views." This unique letter was sent to him by Mr. Raymond as an acknowledgment of his kindness. Mr. Calvert thus possesses the earliest known postmarked specimens of these stamps. This envelope is, of course, a priceless gem. In several philatelic minds the matter of the rough engraving of the 2d. laureated—star in corners—had never been thoroughly elucidated, and I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Calvert about it. He tells me that some of the best laureated were engraved by a man named Dubois, who was the best engraver Carmichael, who had the contract of engraving the laureated series, employed, if not the best in Sydney. When the plate of the fine-lined two-penny got badly worn, the Department called for fresh tenders, and Jervis, of Pitt Street, was the successful man. His execution was of an inferior nature, and he endeavoured to secure Dubois' services, but unsuccessfully. The Postmaster was greatly disgusted at the work turned out, and shortly afterwards destroyed nearly the whole of the sheets that had been printed from that plate. The plate itself was afterwards destroyed, and the finely-engraved plate re-touched and printed from on blue and grey paper.

I now come to Victoria, in which colony lived at that time Mr. Samuel Calvert, his brother, also a very fine engraver, if not the best in the family, and who executed all the blocks of the green 2s., orange 6d., the emblems, etc. In fact, all the best of the early Victorian stamps and bank notes were engraved by Mr. S. Calvert, and not only engraved, but also printed by him. Noticing the delay occasioned by seeing the stamps cut from the sheets by means of scissors, he set himself the task of inventing something to overcome this, and the result was the first rouletting machine ever seen in the colonies. This was followed by a punching machine, also his invention. The first of these was badly made, and the little wheels used to run in and out, and caused the "serpentine" perforation known to collectors. The defect was quickly seen, and as quickly remedied, hence few sheets were issued in that state, and the scarcity of specimens vouches for that fact. On this, his latest, visit to his brother, whom he had not seen for 38 years, Mr. John Calvert was presented with these original machines, also with the original blocks (defaced by the Government) of the stamps his brother engraved, and with all the first proofs printed with them. Looking at these proofs, which are printed in black, one cannot help admiring the beautiful finish of these engravings, and regretting at the present day, after a lapse of nearly forty years, we have not only not kept pace, but have actually retrograded in

the colonies in the matter of finely engraving our stamps. In printing the first two-shilling stamp, the groundwork was done first and the shading afterwards, leaving the finely-executed head almost in profile. This can readily be noticed by anyone who possesses copies of the first stage of the plate.

There are some facts connected with the "registered" stamps of Victoria that are known only to a very few collectors, and which are as follows:—

Mr. S. Calvert, who engraved these stamps, also made an experiment with the first two sheets, and had the outer marginal line of the stamp and the words "Registered" and "One Shilling" printed in bronze instead of in blue—the color eventually adopted. He then noticed that too much attention was required in printing the bronze, and a number used to smudge, so it was found necessary to abandon the bronze and substitute blue instead. A few of the copies in bronze were issued, and there are two collectors in England who possess each a specimen. But Mr. John Calvert has several on the original envelopes, and all the first proofs of the "registered." He showed me one of the proofs printed in blue, a truly beautiful piece of work. The other proofs I saw were the 2s. and the "emblems" in black on India and card-board paper, and a pair of 1d. in green, on blue paper.

Another curiosity that was shown to me was a specimen of quaintly drawn leafy backgrounds in various colors. This was also executed by Mr. S. Calvert, and was submitted to the Postal Department as a guarantee against forging the stamps. The offer was not accepted. The design was so intricate, yet so ingenious, that it would have puzzled the forgers greatly and have been a sure preventative against fraud. All the above curios Mr. Calvert has promised to show, one evening, to the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club at their club room.

Yet, valuable as I have shown his collection of stamps is, it forms, however, but a small part of the great museum he is the proud possessor of. He claims to have the finest geological collection in the world; and to give readers an idea of the extent and value of his collection, I have before me a pamphlet, which is an account of a *conversazione* held in his museum in London in 1853, and which, at that time, contained about 27,000,000 specimens, and was valued at 2,500,000 sterling. The greater part of it was inherited, but since that event, both by purchase and donations from some fifty of the best known collections, it has been enriched to an incalculable extent. Forty-seven years have elapsed, and he has travelled far and wide in places trodden by but few adventurous spirits; and as he journeyed on, so he gathered fresh objects, and I must leave it to the imagination of my readers to calculate what this museum would probably contain, and what its value is at the present day.

One can get tired sometimes of every hobby. Mr. Calvert never is. He is now reaching the age of four score, yet to look at him and watch his active movements one would not take him to be sixty. He feels a desire to end his days in the colonies; has a predilection for New South Wales, and is willing to transport hither his entire museum, provided the Government erects a building wherein to store these great treasures, which he will bequeath to the colony. Already, Tasmania and Victoria have made overtures to him, and would be willing to secure it each for their own colony. We must all trust that our Government will look alive in the matter, and approach Mr. Calvert in the proper spirit. To lose it would truly be a national calamity.

It is as one of the most advanced mining geologists he is known in all the scientific circles of the globe, and also as the first discoverer of gold in the Australian continent. If anyone possesses a copy of the *Monthly Almanac*

and *Illustrated Commentator* of February, 1850, published in Adelaide, he will see therein a caricature engraving, showing some of the most prominent men of that time engaged in the process of gold-washing. One of them is Mr. Calvert. Late in 1849 he returned to Bathurst and pursued his mineral search on land which then belonged to Mr. William Wentworth. He, years before that time, had shown Count Strelezki and Rev. W. B. Clark where gold was to be found.

He occasionally employed white and black labor, and it is more than a singular coincidence that the exact spot where he stopped to pan gold in Summer Hill Creek, was the identical place which the party who had observed him led Mr. Hargreaves to on the memorable occasion of 1851.

His wealth is immense, and mainly derived from mines in South America. By the aid of improved machinery in working these mines, he hopes ere long to greatly increase this wealth, and in the present lines he hopes to become one of the richest men in the world. With all this wealth, he is one of the most unassuming of men, and false pride knows no place in his heart. Once his museum is established in Sydney, collectors may have an opportunity of visiting the countless treasures I have spoken of in this article, and which includes also a magnificent library of ancient manuscripts, in itself of inestimable value. His own writings are numerous, and are principally on mineralogy. They are exhaustive, showing the great grasp and expanse of the subjects he treats upon.—(*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.)

#### NOTES.

In the October number of this Journal we omitted to give credit for the following articles: "The Stamps of the 'Scinde District Dawk,'" which article we copied from the *Official Gazette*, and "The Twopenny Plate of the Diadem Series of New South Wales," which was copied from *Vindin's Monthly*.

THE editor of the *Zimbre-Poste* has many times displayed a peculiar kind of wit, but, like all so-called funny people, he frequently becomes absurd and stupid. His last number contains several items which will bear out the criticism in his case.

Item.—In regard to Bamra, he says we probably decried these stamps because we were unable to obtain a supply. This was intended as a fling at a competitor in business, and that it is absolutely false requires no further proof than that our first conclusions were based on what every fair-minded person would consider competent evidence, namely, the letter of the Postmaster of Calcutta, which we published, and in the second place our prompt retraction when we found that we had erred.

Here the editor of the *T. P.* was absurd.

Item.—In speaking of varieties of surcharge on the Nicaragua envelope of 1889, he attributes them to Mr. Seebeck. Mr. Moens knows very well that the Nicaragua stamps and envelopes from 1862 to 1889 were made by the American Bank Note Company, and that the envelope in question was surcharged in Nicaragua and not in New York. That the surcharging was necessary was best proven by the small stock of unsurcharged 5c. envelopes, which were delivered to Mr. Seebeck when the old stock was turned over to him in payment for the stamps of 1890. These were delivered just as they were received from the various post offices, and in many instances not a single unsurcharged 5c. envelope was turned in to the Central Administration at Managua. Mr. Moens is well aware that printing has not reached a very



high plane in these countries, and hence great carelessness is to be noticed in all their work.

The animus of Mr. Moens' statement lays in his desire to injure a certain dealer who has the remainder of these stamps.

Here the editor of the *T. P.* was stupid.

In the list of Curacao stamps, which we publish this month in our advanced catalogue, there are a number of perforations which have never been catalogued before. We have not the slightest doubt that this list is still incomplete, and we shall be very glad to hear from any collector who has any variety not included in our present list.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. G. C. F. Helm, Jr., has shown us an hitherto unknown Philadelphia local stamp, similar to the first type of the 1847 issue of Blood & Company, the name of the proprietor being G. S. Harris. It is printed in black on white wove paper. The letter prepaid with this stamp was dated "July 15, 1847."

ITALY.—We publish here the translation of an official circular in regard to the issue of wrappers, envelopes, unpaid letter stamps, etc., etc.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE LAW OF JUNE 12TH, 1890.

Act 133.—Authority is given to sell stamped envelopes and wrappers for journals, with stamps printed at the Bureau of Printing, charging the purchaser the price of said envelopes and wrappers at the rates to be fixed by ministerial decree.

Authority is also given to stamp envelopes and wrappers furnished by private parties, subject to the conditions which will be attached thereto.

Act 136.—The unpaid letter stamps are of thirteen values, as follows:—5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 centesimi, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 liras.

Act 257.—The special stamps for parcels, established by the Royal decrees Nos. 2,284 and 3,751 (3d series), of May 4th, 1884 and March 15th, 1886, will continue in use until the end of December, 1890, with the addition of regular postage stamps to make up the charge on parcels, as the tax thereon is not fully represented by the cards.

The postal packet stamps, which remain in the hands of the public, after the above mentioned date, may be exchanged until the end of December, 1891.

Those which remain in the hands of the Printing Bureau will be transformed, by means of a special surcharge, into ordinary postage stamps of 2 centesimi, which will be put into use on a certain day to be fixed by ministerial decree. They will be accepted during the time to be established by the same decree, and may be exchanged for a year thereafter.

Act 259.—The unpaid letter stamps of 1 and 2 centesimi are hereby suppressed.

Those which remain in the Bureau of Printing may, by ministerial decree, be transformed into unpaid letter stamps of other values by a special surcharge, made by the Bureau of Printing, and used until they are exhausted.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—At the time of going to press we have received the new stamps for these Islands. They are of the same type as the late De la Rue productions, such as Seychelles, St. Helena, etc., and are available for post-



age and revenue. They are all, except the 1 and 5sh, printed in mauve, the upper and lower label containing the name and denomination of value, being printed in a different color for each value; the 1 and 5sh are printed in green the upper and lower label being in rose on the 1sh and blue on the 5sh. This will, in all likelihood, do away with any provisional from these Islands, for if the supply of any value runs short on one Island it will only be necessary to borrow some stamps of that value from one of the other Islands. We wonder whether we owe this issue to the *influence* of the Anti Surcharge Association.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—At the time of going to press we received a set of large labels called "provisional stamps of Diego Suarez," which we will simply call a scandalous joke. Here is a small French colony, which, under the pretence of being short of stamps of 15c., tries to exhaust its supply of 1, 5, 20 and 25c. stamps by surcharging them with the figure "15." These provisional stamps, cancelled in sheets, are, according to the number manufactured, sent to speculators who sell them at enormous prices. We have seen registered letters prepaid with a string of these 15c., when, if there was really a scarcity of this value it would have been just as easy to use one or two stamps of a higher denomination; and all this humbug finds purchasers at high prices.

Never try to ask for any of these rarities in any colony accustomed to this traffic; they will, in every instance, answer that everything has been immediately used up, but if you wish to write to Mr. X., he will inform you that he has kept a few copies which he will sell you, in order to oblige you, for 3 or 4 francs each. Thus, Diego Suarez, having exhausted its stock of stamps, found nothing better than to manufacture a set of four large stamps, ridiculously ugly and pretentious. The 1c. represents a ship, the 5c. two heads in profile placed side by side, one of which is a negro; the 15c. two heads of whites, and the 25c. a species of Minerva with helmet. They are lithographed in black on white, and drawn in about the same style as the boy's charcoal drawings which deface our walls.

These stamps have arrived in Paris in packages, all cancelled in sheets, with the hand stamp of Diego Suarez. The price asked for them is 2 and 3 francs each. Will collectors keep on encouraging this folly? Would not a good official circular stop the abuse of provisional stamps in our colonies, or why should not our Government, as a radical remedy, take advantage of the mania of collectors and supply each colony with a separate set of stamps as has already been contemplated? And if it is necessary to surcharge in case of serious urgency, why not supply all our colonies with a similar set of figures, with positive prohibition against any fancy work? This would be the only way to escape all temptation, and the State would collect a large revenue from the enthusiastic stamp collector, and the speculator, who kills the goose that lays the golden eggs, would be compelled to find some other source of revenue.—(Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.)

Below we give the translation of the official decree which attempts to justify the issue of these provisionals.

*We, the Governor of the Colony of Diego Suarez and its Dependencies :*

In view of the decree of November 22d, 1889, withdrawing the franking privilege from the troops stationed at Diego Suarez ;

In view of our several decrees of January 25th, February 24th, May 1st

July 15th and August 3d, 1890, ordering the transformation of various values into stamps of 15 centimes ;

By these transformations the entire stock of stamps in this Colony is entirely exhausted, and as it is necessary to take immediate steps to maintain the postal service, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Central Administration of the Postal Union, dated June 1st, 1890, which require that letters or the interior must be prepaid by means of postage stamps ;

At the suggestion of the Chief of the Post Office, we have decreed and hereby decree :—

Article 1.—The following stamps, indispensable to the postal service, shall be immediately printed at Diego Suarez :—

15,000	at 25	centimes,
15,000	at 15	"
6,000	at 5	"
4,000	at 1	"

Article 2.—These stamps, of a special design, conforming to the annexed types, will be exclusively for Diego Suarez.

Article 3.—The manufacture of the various values shall be done in the presence of a special commission composed of Messrs. Bargin, Assistant Manager of the Post Office, Poirier, Postal Agent ; Terrentrey, Temporary Secretary of the Post Office.

This Commission shall render a written report of its transactions, and the quantities of the different values mentioned in said report shall be entered in the account of the Colonial Treasurer and taken in charge by him, under the head of Colonial Postage Stamps.

As soon as the above prescribed quantities shall have been made, the designs shall be erased from the stones in the presence of the Commission.

Article 4.—It is understood that these stamps, specially printed, shall be considered strictly provisional, and those which may be in the hands of the Treasury or in the post office on the arrival of the supply of stamps ordered from France, shall be immediately destroyed or burnt in the presence of the Commission.

Those which remain in the hands of private individuals will be exchanged for stamps of the regular design.

A written report will be made of these transactions.

Article 5.—The Chief of the Post Office is charged with the execution of this decree, provisionally made, which shall be registered, communicated, published and posted wherever necessary, and submitted for approbation to the Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies.

ANTSIRANE, September 5th, 1890.

(Signed.) E. FROGER.

RUSSIA.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that an unperforated sheet of 1 Kop stamps of the current type has been found. The 2 and 3 Kop also exist in the same condition. Of course, these are only accidental varieties.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A certain amount of laxity seems to prevail in one of our great public offices in the matter of the custody of the dies employed for stamping paper of different kinds, or so we judge from the following extract from the *Standard* of October 17th:

## "BOW STREET.

"Alfred Sutton and Walter White, stampers in Somerset House, and Charles Taplin, a solicitor's clerk, were charged before Sir John Bridge, with being concerned with two men, named A. Falory and Foskett (now undergoing terms of imprisonment for fraud), with stealing and receiving stamps with intent to defraud the Inland Revenue. It was discovered that there was a 'leakage' in the stamp transfer forms, and that a number were being sold that had been surreptitiously stamped. Inquiries led to the arrest of Falory and Foskett, and the men Sutton and White, now before the court, were represented to have been guilty of a great breach of public trust, by availing themselves of the opportunity of using the official dies to perpetrate a fraud. Edwin Foskett, a convict, who is now undergoing a term of five years' penal servitude for complicity in the alleged frauds, said that he knew Taplin, and had given him some blank forms of transfer stock. The prisoner had said that he had two friends in Somerset House who would stamp them. Witness was eventually introduced to Sutton by the name of Downey, and to the prisoner White. Witness afterwards received the forms stamped, representing in value £25. He handed to Sutton and White the sum of £6 5s. The witness proceeded to say that Taplin had said, if they could only get the blank forms, as many as they liked could be stamped by the other prisoners. Witness asked if it could be done without discovery, and he replied, 'Of course, or I should have nothing to do with it.' He then proceeded to detail the circumstances under which he had procured several other forms, which were returned stamped through Taplin, and represented in the aggregate about £100. The former were sold, and the money was divided. The accused were committed for trial."

In connection with this little matter, we may mention certain *Tenpence* stamped envelopes, whose existence is not yet quite satisfactorily accounted for. We alluded to these in July with a considerable amount of reserve; and, shortly after the number for that month had gone to press, we received a letter from Mr. Westoby, giving an extract from correspondence on the subject which he had had with "the chief of the Stamping Department at Somerset House:"

*Question.* "Have you used the rod. for stamping envelopes or paper sent in by the public?"

*Answer.* "No."

Upon this we founded the statement which we made in August.

Since then we have seen the set of envelopes chronicled in the present number; but still it seems that the official statement made to Mr. Westoby was strictly correct; for upon our representative (a member of the general public) presenting a small parcel of envelopes and requesting that they might be stamped with the rod. die, he was politely but firmly informed that this could not be done; and that if he wanted rod. envelopes, they would be stamped with 4d. x 6d.

We can only conclude therefore that the envelopes which have been stamped with the rod., *blue*, are due to a similar misuse of the die to that which caused the unpleasant proceedings recorded in the *Standard*, and we shall look with interest for the account of similar steps being taken in this case. There used to be a tradition that these dies were worked by mysterious tell-tale machines, which recorded every impression taken, added up the amount, and duly charged it to the proper party; but we presume that all this, like so many of the other historical facts with which we were primed in early youth, may now be safely relegated to the class which "require confirmation."—(*Philatelic Record.*)

ANTIOQUIA.—Just in time for insertion we have received a sheet of stamps of a new design—the Arms in a circular band, lettered "Departamento De Antioquia," broken below by an oval containing numerals; under this is a curved label inscribed "Centavos," and a rectangular shape is completed by fancy ornaments. The sheet consists of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows; forty-nine of these are of the value of 50c., and have "Republica De Columbia" at the bottom. The last stamp on the sheet is a 20c. and the additional inscription at the top. It is said that in consequence of this error the color of the 50c. is to be changed to *green* and the present edition withdrawn. We hear also that a new issue is in preparation, consisting of 20c., 50c., 1, 2 and 5 pesos. Adhesives.

50c. Chocolate brown.

20c. " " (error).

—(*Philatelic Record*.)

NOTE.—At the time of going to press we received the 50c. green, thus confirming the above.

ROUMANIA.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the Roumanian Government has found that the water marked paper does not print satisfactorily, and that the stamps will shortly be re-issued on plain paper. The water marked stamps of the current type will then have but a short existence.

At a meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held on September 17th, Mr. Witt warned members against certain London dealers (!), and for the purposes of this article, we cannot do better than commence by taking the words as printed in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, which we print in italics, with our own remarks underneath.

"*Frederick Bloom, 40, Cordova Road, sells 1s. 9d. Ceylons. They are all on pieces of letter to cover the missing wm.*"

This man has already been mentioned in the *Stamp News*. He is employed in some capacity in the shop of Benjamin & Sarpy.

"*H. Heath, 124, Fenchurch Street, is said to have sold some of these 1s. 9d. Ceylons, as stated above.*"

This H. Heath is a young man who has been always more or less mixed up with the clique. He has called at our offices, asking us not to publish his name, and the reason we are not to do this is that he bought the Ceylons, not knowing that they were forged (so he says), but when he found out they were bad, *he tried to sell some to get his money back*. We have proofs that he sold these Ceylons, in fact, he admits it. By the way, his real name is not Heath.

"*James Irving Nevill, 2, Harrington Street, Regent's Park, sells 4d. Tasmania, first issue, and 6d., New South Wales, brown; all counterfeits.*"

This mysterious firm has also duped Continental collectors. We have not yet found out exactly who is behind the scenes, but what we do know is by no means to their credit. Just as we go to press, a letter addressed to them is returned through the Dead Letter Office, as "gone away."

"*Long, 11, Queen Victoria Street.*"

This gentleman is coupled in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY with A. Benjamin, as selling Ecuador official stamps, counterfeits, and Hamburg 7s orange, with counterfeit perforations, but we wish to give him a paragraph all to himself, for various reasons.



Firstly, "11, Queen Victoria Street" is our address, but it is a large building, and until recently Messrs Woodhouse & Rawson, Limited, the well-known electrical engineers, occupied the offices underneath ours. At that time they had in their employ, either as office boy or junior clerk, a young man named Dannenberg, who collected and dealt in stamps in a small way, or rather he made money in his spare time, by purchasing stamps from office boys and clerks and re-selling them at a profit. His employers have left the building, and he is no longer in their employ, but we are aware that the letters addressed to "Long, 11, Queen Victoria Street," are received by a friend of his, who is employed in the building. This same Dannenberg went to Brussels and duped certain persons there with forged 1s. and 9d. Ceylon and other stamps, to a considerable extent, and is now varying this by making small sums of money, as commission or otherwise, for others, besides on his own account. He informs us that he offered the Hamburgs for sale if they were genuine, and that he has never sold an Ecuador official stamp at all.

Mr. W. Long, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, has been to see us on the matter, and informs us that he allowed Dannenberg to have a few letters addressed to him out of friendship, as he had been in the same employ, but that he was quite ignorant of the nature of the contents. Mr. Long is not a philatelist, and is naturally much annoyed at his name having been used in this way.

"A. Benjamin, 1, Cullum Street."

To those who know anything about the forged surcharges of the last few years, the name of Benjamin is probably known. That he has sold what is stated by the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, we do not doubt, but we could add considerably to the list. Benjamin and his partner Sarpy do not deny that they sell forgeries, but they excuse themselves by saying that they do not guarantee them genuine, and that the buyer is to blame if he is foolish enough to purchase their wares. We have recently come into possession of a card, which they have had printed, of which the following is a copy, and our readers will admit that this speaks for itself:

**BENJAMIN & SARPY,**  
Dealers in all kinds of Fac-similes,  
Faked Surcharges, and Fiscal  
Postals.  
**1 CULLUM STREET,**  
**LONDON, E.C.**  
**Fakes of all descriptions**  
supplied on the shortest notice.

—(The Stamp News.)

VICTORIA.—According to the *Revue Philatelique* the 10 pence brown on rose of 1866 has been changed chemically into a 10 pence slate of 1865. This fraud is, however, easily distinguished by the water mark which, in the 10p. slate is always "8" and in the 10p. brown on rose "10."

This is only one of the numerous instances which demonstrates the utility of studying water marks.



At last the 51st edition of our stamp catalogue has appeared, and the many flattering letters which we have received in regard to it rewards us fully for the immense amount of labor expended on it. The arrangement is entirely different from any of our previous editions, and we feel certain that the name "Standard" will be unhesitatingly accorded to it by all collectors.

Of course, many errors have crept in, but these were unavoidable, as it was our aim to complete the work at as early a date as possible, and the correcting of proofs was of necessity closed in the shortest possible time.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Watson, Helm, Lyon, Hooper, Ester, Witt, Ponce de Leon, also to the *Timbre Poste*, the *Stamp News*, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, *la Revue Philatelique*, *Börsen Courier*, *Die Postwertzeichen Kunde*, *The Post Card*.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

MONTREAL, Canada, November 12, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Dear Sir—In July last I received from a friend, who is a prominent official in the London, England Post Office, one of the South Kensington penny postage Jubilee post-cards. The following extract from his letter will, I think, show that these cards are looked upon by the Post Office authorities there as anything but frauds.

"I expect you have seen in the newspapers that two celebrations of the Postal Jubilee have taken place in London. The first one at the Guildhall was in May last, but being absent on leave at the time, I did not get any of the Jubilee post-cards, which I am told have been selling for as much as 20 s. each. I enclose for your acceptance, however, an ordinary post-card cancelled with the special obliterating stamp used at Guildhall. This alone makes it well worth having, as the die was only used on that occasion and destroyed. I also enclose a South Kensington envelope and card. These are now fetching 2s. 6p. each unused, and with the special obliterating stamp of South Kensington, which proves their being genuine, 5s."

Both these cancellation stamps bear the Crown and V. R., which I am quite sure the English Government would not sanction the using of were the cards issued as a speculative article by private dealers. To use it proves beyond doubt that these cards were issued by the postal authorities.

Very truly yours,

T. J. M. BURGESS.

TROY, N. Y., November 21, 1890.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY, No. 12 E. 23d St., New York:

Sirs:—J. Russell Parson, Jr., the United States Consul at Aachen, Germany, has just sent me a set of postage stamps of "Moresnet," issued in 1886 (October), all of which bear postmarks. Moresnet contains 2,500 inhabitants, and was made neutral ground by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. The stamps were used one month, and their further issue was stopped by the Berlin Government. I never heard of these stamps, and am curious to know why they are not catalogued and also their value.

There are 8 of them, as follows:—

1	pfennig, green.
2	" blue.
3	" purple.
4	" yellow.
5	" brown.
10	" brick red.
20	" slate.
50	" vermillion.

Figure of value in centre of stamp in 8-pointed star.

"Neutrales Gebiet von Moresnet"

"Poste Interieure."

"Territoire Neutre de Moresnet."

Yours, &c.,

FRANK W. THOMAS.

Moresnet is a small neutral territory, between Germany and Belgium, and is under the joint control of two commissioners, one German and the other Belgian.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of April, 1887, we find the following letter from Mr. M. Cramer, the then Belgian Commissioner.

VERVIERS, February 15, 1887.

Mr. J. B. MOENS, Brussels:

In reply to your letter of 12th inst., I beg to inform you that in October last a postal service, for the interior of the territory only, was really established in Moresnet.

But, as soon as my colleague, the Prussian Commissioner, and myself heard of this postal service, we immediately forbade it, and it was immediately suppressed after existing for about eight days.

This postal service was not intended as a legitimate matter, and it had no chance of lasting, as it was only for the interior of the neutral territory, and what correspondence could there be between the inhabitants of a rural community of 2,700 souls?

The whole affair was nothing but a speculative one, in order to sell stamps to collectors.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed.) M. CRAMER.

The above will prove that these stamps were, in no sense, a legitimate issue of postage stamps, and do not belong in a stamp collection.

### STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

Minutes of the 93d regular meeting, November 19th, 1890.

PRESENT, August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs, Albrecht, Clotz, Gremmel, Kentgen, Dr. Odendall, E. L. Schumann and P. T. Schumann.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Clotz proposed Mr. R. R. Bogert as active member, and Mr. Albrecht proposed Mr. Zacharias, of Copenhagen, as corresponding member.

Applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, in regard the Reunion meetings of the Metropolitan Societies, was read, and Mr. Clotz was appointed a committee of one to confer with the other societies and report. Upon the request of the publishers of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* the secretary is ordered to send them a list of members.

The Messrs Corwin and Scott, of the Literary Board of the Metropolitan Philatelist, notified this Society of their retirement from such Board of Managers.

Mr. E. L. Schumann, on account of the censure passed at the last meeting of the National Philatelic Society in New York, tenders his resignation as Manager of the Metropolitan Philatelist for the Staten Island Philatelic Society, as he considers such censure, as far as it concerns him, not in accordance with the facts and merits of the case, and therefore unjust, and asked to be relieved from further duty as such Manager. Mr. Clotz, thereupon offers the following resolution :

Whereas, We all are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Schumann has acted as Manager and as our representative in the Literary Board of the Metropolitan Philatelist in general, and we know that he has the interest of our Society at heart, we find that the censure of the National Philatelic Society, as far as it concerned him, was entirely uncalled for, and we herewith decline to accept his resignation. It was moved and seconded by Mr. Albrecht and unanimously carried.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company presented the Society with their catalogue, just published, and Mr. Kentgen moved a vote of thanks.

Meeting adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., New York.

## POSTAL CARDS.

### NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles two official Letter cards of 4 and 5c.

The 4c is the regular letter card with following additional inscription in the lower left corner:

*Vice Presidente  
de la  
Republica.*

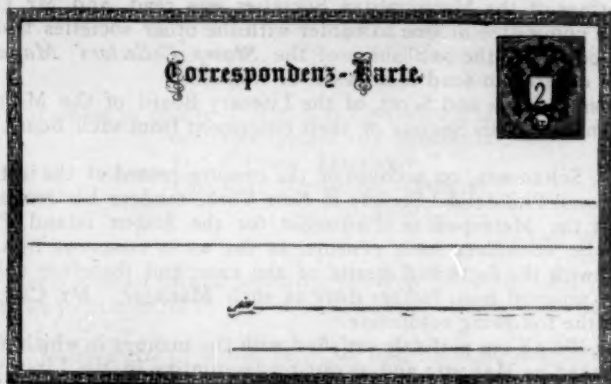
The 5c is of the following type: Stamp to the right with portrait of Rivadavia; in the centre "*Oficio Postal*" and in the lower left corner the Coat of Arms of the Republic and the following inscription:

*Republica Argentina  
Ministerio de Justicia, Culto  
e Instruccion Publica.*

The size of this card is 245x127 mm.

4c brown, *white paper*  
 5c red, *blue paper, white inside*

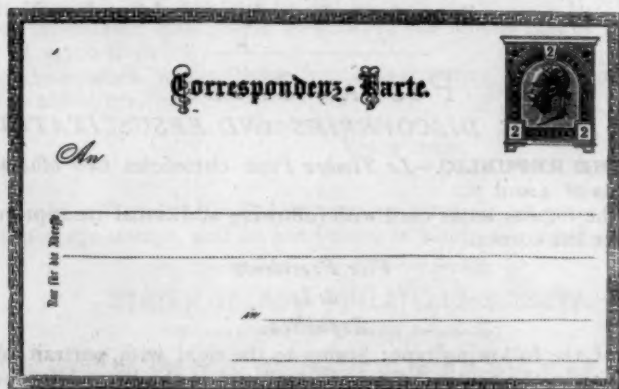
**AUSTRIA.**—Of the cards with stamp of the old 'type but with frame, the following have been issued recently:



2kr brown (Ill)  
 2kr " (Roum)  
 2kr " (Ital)  
 2x2kr " (Pol) *F I*  
 2x2kr " (Boh) *F I*

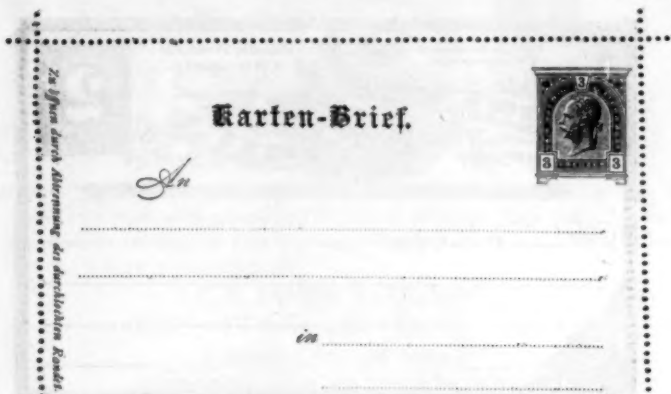
Of the new type, the following Cards, Letter Cards and Pneumatic Cards have just been issued.

#### CARDS.



2kr brown  
 2kr " (Boh)  
 2kr " (Roum)  
 2kr " (Pol)  
 2kr " (Slav)  
 2x2kr " *F I*

## LETTER CARDS.

2kr grayish green, *bluish green paper, inside white*5kr rose, *gray paper, inside white*

5kr " " " (Boh)

5kr " " " (Slav)

5kr " " " (Pol Ruth)

## PNEUMATIC CARDS.

15kr lilac, *rose paper, inside white*

**BAVARIA.**—The *Carte Postale* mentions a variety of the 10 pf reply card having "*Baviere*" on both parts.

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**—Of the 1c card, orange on white paper, there are two distinct varieties. The principal differences between the two types are as follows; in Type I, the lower scroll with the inscription "*Postage*" runs across the entire width of the stamp, while in Type II, it is much narrower leaving the labels at the sides entirely free; the upper scroll ends by turning upwards on the 1st type, and downwards on the 2d.

The *Post Card* also chronicles the same card but with inscription "*Postage and Revenue*," instead of "*Postage*." It is said that only two cards of this variety are known.

1c orange, *white paper, Type II*1c " "*Postage and Revenue*

**BULGARIA.**—Since August the 5s card is issued with the stamp similar to the current adhesives.

5s green, *white paper*

**CEYLON.**—Another provisional card from this colony, certainly the most prolific in provisional cards.

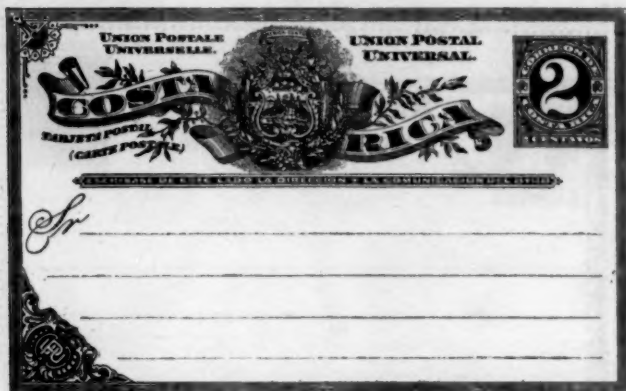


THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

3c on 10c brown, black surcharge.



**COSTA RICA.**—The following cards have been issued recently, both on buff paper.



2c green	8
3c carmine,	12

**CURACAO.**—The 5c reply card is now issued with the current stamp (figure of value instead of portrait of the King).

5x5c carmine, rose paper, *F* 1.

**FINLAND.**—The 10p single and reply cards now come with stamps of same type as current adhesive, in other respects they are similar issue.

10 p rose and black, <i>white paper</i> ,	10
10x10p " " " " " <i>F</i> 3	20

**FRANCE.**—The 10c cards are not longer printed on buff paper, but on light brown.

10c brown, *light brown paper*.

**INDIA.**—The official cards are now printed on buff instead of white paper. No value, green, *buff paper*.

**MONTENEGRO.**—It appears that there are two varieties of type on the stamps of the two novtch cards. In the second type the nose is smaller and more pointed, the eye more shaded and the neck is without the pointed projection on the left; the inscriptions and the numerals are smaller also. This type is chronicled by the *Timbre Poste* as existing on the single card of January, 1888, on the first half of the double card of same date, and the second half of the current double cards. The double card of higher value is described in the same periodical as existing with impressions only on the first half. Post cards.

	2 novtch (Type 2) red on buff (1888).
2 (Type 2) x 2	" (Type 1) " " "
2 (Type 1) x 2	" (Type 2) " " (1890).
3 x 0	" black on green.

—(*Philatelic Record*.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**—A new 1 penny has been issued lately in this colony :

NEW ZEALAND.  
INLAND AND AUSTRALIAN  
POST CARD.



The Address only to be written on this side.

1p blue.

**REUNION.**—The *Revue Philatelique* describes a card of which two copies have been met with cancelled "*Sainte Rose 30 Juin 1884*" which date is previous to that of the first card known of this colony. This card has the following inscription:

ILE DE LA REUNION  
CARTE POSTALE.  
destinée à circuler dans la  
circonscription du même bureau  
PRIX 5 centimes.

*M*

à Saint.

The frame is formed of a thick line 106½x62½ mm.  
5c black, *white paper*

**ROUMANIA.**—The 5 and 10 bani cards have been replaced since August by cards of a new type having stamp to the right (large figure of value in oval.) We shall illustrate it in a future number.

5b black, *rose paper, reverse cream*  
10b " *gray paper* "

**SAN MARION.**—This minute republic has just issued a Letter card. The inscription is in the centre and reads:

BIGLIETTO  
DA 20 CENTESIMI.

20c orange, *yellow paper*

**SERVIA.**—The 5p single and reply cards have now the Coat of Arms to the left instead of below the first line of inscription. There are five lines for the address, and the frame is in carmine.

5p grayish green and carmine, *rose paper*  
5x5p " " " " " *F 3*

**SEYCHELLES.**—Two cards have been issued in this colony.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
SEYCHELLES

POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

4c carmine  
8c brown

10  
15

**SPAIN.**—A new card of 10c with the portrait of the Royal Baby has been issued. The Coat of Arms is in the centre; the stamp is to the left, and the card is without frame.

10c brown

## ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LOCAL STAMPS.

G. S. HARRIS.



1847 2709 Black on white paper

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Illustration of provisional envelope, chronicled in October.

WRAPPER.



Size 153x245 mm.

1890 2710 4c blue, manila paper

## AUSTRIA.

WRAPPER.

1890 2711 2kr brown, buff p

BRAZIL.



*Perforated 14.*

1890 620 50r dark green, re-engraved

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



*Rouletted.*

1890	623	200r black
"	"	300r carmine
"	"	500r green
"	"	700r blue
"	"	1000r brown

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.



*Perforated.*

1890	704	½c rose violet
"	"	1c orange
"	"	4c rose

## COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

## Antioquia.



Perforated 13.

1890 964a 20c brown, error in the sheet of 50c  
 " " 50c green

## Tolima.



1886 1023 10c brown, error in the sheet of 5c

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## ENVELOPES.



Size 140x81 mm.

1890 1134 20c brown violet

## FINLAND.



Perforated 12½.



1890 1201 10 M rose and brown

FRANCE.



Perforated.

1890 1213 75c black on yellow paper

Diego Suarez.

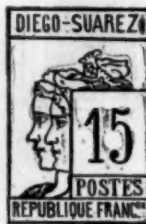
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2712



2713



2714



2715

1890 2712 1c black  
 " 2713 5c "  
 " 2714 15c "  
 " 2715 25c "

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOUND ENVELOPES.

1890 11p blue and pink  
 " 11½p " and brown  
 " 12p " and blue  
 " 12½p " and claret  
 " 13p " and rose  
 " 14p " and vermilion  
 " 16p " and lilac  
 " 20p " and blue  
 " 22p " and green

## HAYTI.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1890 2715 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge

## HONG KONG.



1515



1519

*Perforated.*

1890	1515	10c brown violet, red paper
"	"	30c green
"	"	48c violet
"	1519	20c on 30c green
"	"	50c on 48c violet
"	"	1d on 96c brown violet, red paper

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

*Perforated.*

1890 1521 5d on 2d green  
 " " 5d on 3d lilac  
 " " 5d on 10d brown, red paper

**INDIA.**  
**Bhopaul.**

1890 2717 1a blue

**Chamba.**  
**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**



Indian stamps surcharged

**CHAMBA**  
**STATE**  
**SERVICE**

*Perforated.*

1890 1549 3a orange

**Nabha.**  
**ENVELOPES.**



Black surcharge.

1890 1627 2a blue

**LEEWARD ISLANDS.**

*Perforated 12.*

1890 2718 ½p green and mauve  
 " " 1p carmine  
 " " 2½p blue  
 " " 4p orange  
 " " 6p brown  
 " " 7p slate  
 " " 1sh rose and green  
 " " 5sh blue

## MEXICO.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.



1890 1846 mauve

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Perforated 14.*

1890 2719 3c slate

6

## NORWAY.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated.*

1890 2002 20 o blue

## ROUMANIA.

*Perforated.*

1890 2207 50 b orange